



BOROUGH & PORT OF LOWESTOFT.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

FOR
1904.

Lowestoft :
FLOOD & SON, LIMITED, BOROUGH PRINTING WORKS,
THE GROVE.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

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MR. ALDERMAN J. BECKETT *Chairman*.

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Isolation Hospital Sub-Committee.

THE MAYOR
Chairman.

Alderman :
W. MOBBS

Councillors :
W. BERRY
J. SMITH

Representatives on the Joint Isolation Hospital for Small Pox.

MR. ALDERMAN J. BECKETT
Chairman.

Councillors :
W. BERRY
C. Y. FRY

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of the Borough	...	..	...	(acres)	2,306
Estimated Population	...	...	..	...	32,320
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£131,103
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	29·8
Gross Death Rate	..	...	...	...	13·3
Rate of Infantile Mortality	(per 1000 births)				142
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	...	...	2·78
Mean Temperature	..	...	...	...
Rain Fall	...	...	...	(inches)	

***To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Lowestoft.***

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Statistical Report for the Year 1904.

The Population as enumerated at the Census taken on the night of 31st March, 1891, was 23,490. The enumeration at the census of 1901 gave a Population of 29,850. The Population estimated to the middle of 1904 was 32,320.

Some points of interest herein are :—

- 1—The low Death Rate.
- 2—The inspection of the whole of the private schools within the Borough, and the reports thereon.
- 3—The special Measles Report required by the Local Government Board.
- 4—The issue of Ophthalmia leaflets.
- 5—The Public Water Supply.
- 6—The Port Mortality.

During the year I have been subpœned to attend the County Court at High Wycombe, to give expert evidence relative to the management of an Isolation Hospital.

I also attended the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, held at Glasgow, in July, as a delegate of your Corporation.

My best thanks are due to Mr. C. W. Edwards, F.R.M.S., A.S.I., the Borough Meteorologist, for his assistance in compiling this Report.

On the Marriage and Birth Rates.

Two hundred and seventy-four *marriages* have been registered as having occurred within the borough. This is equivalent to a gross *marriage rate of 16·9 per 1000 per annum*. It is interesting to note that in the previous year the number of marriages was 237, and the year before that 285.

The total number of *births* registered was 966, which is equivalent to a *birth rate of 29·8 per 1000 per annum*, as against 30·6 for 1903.

The accompanying table shews the quarterly distribution of births as to rate, sex and legitimacy :—

Period.				Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total	Rate
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	per 1,000.
1st Quarter	..	..		150	87	3	2	242	29·9
2nd	„	..		123	112	8	5	248	30·6
3rd	„	..		132	106	8	4	250	30·9
4th	„	..		102	115	3	6	226	27·9
				—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	..	..		507	420	22	17	966	29·8

Over four per cent. of the births were illegitimate.

General Mortality Statistics.

Four hundred and thirty deaths were registered. The *gross annual rate of mortality per thousand of the estimated population* is 13·3. By excluding five deaths which occurred among “non-residents”—*i.e.*, among “persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions”; and again by including 38 deaths in Oulton Workhouse, we obtain a corrected total of 463 and a *corrected death rate of 14·3 per 1000 per annum*. This rate is considerably below the average for the previous 10 years, the difference being 0·9 *per annum*, and 0·3 above that of last year.

Of 209 deaths which occurred under the age of five years, 17 were due to Zymotic Enteritis, 21 to Whooping Cough, and 36 to Measles: 138 of these 209 deaths were in infants under one year, the rate of *Infantile Mortality* being 142 per 1000 births. The rate for 1903 was 136. In 1902 it was 123. The present figure is 2 below the average for the previous ten years.

In the following table, deaths are apportioned according to the locality in which they occurred.

			Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
North Ward	..	..	9067	155	16·0
South	„	..	8142	91	11·1
East	„	..	6103	86	14·0
West	„	..	9008	131	16·1
			—	—	—
Totals	..		32320	463	14·3

In the appendix, Table VI. will be found the Zymotic Death Rates contrasted with those supplied by the Registrar General, for England and Wales.

Morbidity.

During the year 1012 cases of notifiable diseases came under observation, as against 434 last year.

Their locality and age distribution is shewn in the Appendix, Table III., and in Table V. will be found an analysis of infectious cases reported since the adoption of the Notification Act.

I prefix my remarks on the various infectious diseases by the following table of the number of notifications received and deaths registered :—

				Cases notified in 1904.	Deaths registered in 1904.
Small-pox	..	..	..	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	25	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	44	9
Membranous Croup		..	..	—	—
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	..		..	19	1
Continued Fever	..	..	..	—	—
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	—	—
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	1	3
Cholera	..	..	..	—	—
Erysipelas	..	..		14	1
Measles	..	..	..	799	40
Plague	..	..	..	—	—
Chicken Pox	..	..	..	110	—

Small Pox.

No case of this disease occurred in the Borough during the year.

The Joint Isolation Hospital.

At a meeting of this committee the Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Mutford and Lothingland was appointed Medical Superintendent at a retaining fee of £10 per annum, with extra remuneration if the hospital were in use.

Chicken=Pox.

On reference to Appendix Table III. and Table V., it will be seen that 110 notifications of this disease have been received.

Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.

An exceedingly satisfactory feature in this report is the maintenance of the reduction in the number of notified cases alluded to in the last annual returns.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
North Ward	1	—	2	1	4
South Ward	—	—	2	4	6
East Ward	—	—	2	2	4
West Ward	2	—	1	2	5
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	—	7	9	19

It is disappointing to reflect that plans for the erection of new houses are constantly being sanctioned by the General Purposes Committee containing the objectionable privy midden, although this department is doing its utmost to eliminate this evil.

Twelve cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, one died, and 11 made good recoveries.

Reference to the following Table will show that of the 19 cases which occurred in the Borough three were unquestionably imported: two from London and one from Beeston.

Three were removed from Wilde's Score where the drainage was defective. They made good recoveries.

Two were removed from a house next Kirkley Run. This property had no drains, the closet accommodation was an old privy, the contents of which was disposed of on the land surrounding the house, used for growing vegetables. The water supply was derived from a surface well in the garden, which, it is hardly necessary to add, was polluted with sewage. One of these patients died and the other is still in hospital. The house was voluntarily evacuated after the Sanitary Authority ordering the closure of the polluted well.

Two were removed from a comparatively new and growing neighbourhood to the west of Horn Hill. They made good recoveries. The inhabitants of these houses have to be content with the objectionable privy and dead well arrangement, as there is no public sewer to drain into.

One was removed from Maltsters' Score, where there is a privy. This will be converted into a water closet as soon as the Beach Drainage is completed. He also made a good recovery.

One was removed from Cambridge Road, where the drains had to be repaired. He likewise made a good recovery.

One was removed from Rotterdam Road. Although the house is supplied with an up-to-date water [closet, public water supply and good drainage, the tenants and house were in an indescribably filthy condition. He also made a good recovery.

Of the remaining six no sanitary defects were discovered.

Diphtheria.

Forty-four cases were notified, as against 49 for last year, 22 of which were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Nine deaths were registered, five in their own houses, and four in the Isolation Hospital.

From the accompanying Table it will be seen where disease prevailed.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
North Ward	2	9	3	5	19
South Ward	1	1	2	9	13
East Ward	—	1	—	2	3
West Ward	4	—	5	—	9
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	11	10	16	44

The number for the last ten years will be seen on reference to the Appendix, Table V.

On reference to Appendix A, Table III., it will be seen that by far the largest number of cases of Diphtheria occurred in the age group 5 to 15, viz.:—21, or rather less than half the total number notified, the next largest number in age group 15 to 25, thus leaving a remaining total of only 14, which did not occur during probable school age.

The influence of school attendance upon the prevalence of this disease is an important one, and to save reiteration I beg to refer you to my remarks under this heading in the report for 1902.

Some cases were associated with hand-flush closet, a nuisance which I am glad to say you are rapidly eliminating from your Borough. These closets are generally unsealed when flushed, and as they are scarcely ever associated with modern drains and efficient interceptors, it is not difficult to see how they form a ready exit for pent up sewer gas.

The preventive measures adopted have been as follows :—

- (1) In all cases isolation, either at home or in the Hospital, and disinfection.
- (2) Re-draining of houses and sanitary defects remedied.
- (3) Sewer ventilators introduced in several streets. A great many more are yet required.
- (4) Disinfection of drains and sewers.
- (5) Anti-diphtheritic serum is now supplied to Physicians for use, either as a prophylactic or in the treatment of cases in which the parents cannot afford to pay for it.

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER.

Borough of Lowestoft Education Committee.

SCHOOL.

RETURN OF CHILDREN ABSENT FROM SCHOOL THROUGH ALLEGED ILLNESS, or
WHO ARE IN ATTENDANCE, BUT ARE IN ANY WAY DEFECTIVE, BODILY or MENTALLY.

Kindly fill in above Particulars for the Week ending Friday.....190 and return to the Medical Officer.

MEDICAL OFFICER,

EDUCATION COMMITTEE,

TOWN HALL,

LOWESTOFT.

(6) School cleansing and disinfecting.

(7) I have repeatedly visited the several schools, and excluded children with sore throats.

In addition to the ordinary postcard supplied for information of suspicious illness, the following return was specially asked for.

Special Report *re* Private Schools.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT,

20th June, 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

In consequence of receiving a notification of Diphtheria occurring in one of the scholars attending Miss —— School, —— Road, I visited the school and interviewed Miss ——.

I found a building in the yard adjoining a closet with no flushing apparatus. The lower room of the building was literally packed with children, Miss —— admitted having 30 there. The measurements of the room were 14 feet long, by 8 feet 3 inches wide, by 8 feet high.

Taken as floor space per child it comes out at $3\frac{1}{2}$ square feet per head, or less than half the floor space which is enforced in the oldest public elementary schools in the town. The height, as will be observed, is only 8 feet. The cubic air space is 896 cubic feet, or barely 30 cubic feet per child, not counting the teacher herself.

The room is ventilated by a window and a door. The hats and coats are hung in the same room.

This is a gross case of overcrowding and which should be seriously dealt with immediately.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.

The production of this report caused the Sanitary Committee to issue an order instructing me to inspect the whole of the private schools within the Borough. This was carried out without any friction whatever, and the following is the report as presented.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT,

September 29th, 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your instructions I have, accompanied by the Sanitary Inspector, visited the whole of the private schools within the Borough, with a view to the prevention of overcrowding.

They were all satisfactory with the exception of Miss ——— Street, where it was admitted that at some times as many as 30 children were in attendance at one time; the cubic air space being 1281 feet, thus allowing only 42 cubic feet for each child. The cubic air space for infants should be not less than 80 feet, and for older children 125 feet. The ages of the children attending here are up to 12 years. In my opinion there should be no more than 10 infants and five older children in attendance.

Miss ———, ——— Road. The front room contained 13 scholars, allowing 81 cubic feet for each child; this is sufficient provided they are all infants.

The back room upstairs, having a cubic air space of 893 feet for 16 scholars, thus allowing only 56 cubic feet per child. This room, if used for older children, should contain only seven scholars.

There is a music room which has been occasionally used as a class room. This should be pressed into regular service and will accommodate seven older children, it having a cubic air space of 888 feet.

I did not receive any instructions to have the drains water tested, but on inspection the following defects were found:—

At ——— School, a dirty old closet pan.

Miss ——— at the building in ——— Road, there is a common privy a few feet from the doorway.

These two sanitary defects should be put right without delay.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.

The proprietor of the first school mentioned has promised to provide further accommodation, but has not yet done so.

The proprietor of the second school mentioned, carried out structural alterations to comply with the order of the Sanitary Committee during the Christmas vacation.

Of the two sanitary defects reported, the former has been remedied, but the latter, which is a pre-historic privy, has not.

Scarlet Fever.

The following table expresses in a short space the localities from which this disease was reported, and also the time of the year in which it occurred, the largest number of cases being reported from the North Ward, followed by the South, East and West respectively. There were a total of only 25 cases as compared with 102 for last year.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
North Ward	6	1	1	—	8
South Ward	—	3	3	1	7
East Ward	3	—	1	2	6
West Ward	—	3	1	—	4
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	7	6	3	25

Reference to Table III. in the appendix shows the number in age groups and localities. A study of this Table is interesting, as it shows that the largest number, 19, or more than three-quarters (total notified

being 25), occurred in age group 5 to 15, or school age ; the next largest number, 5, occurred in age group 1 to 5, here again were some from children attending school under five years of age.

Again, reference to Table III. in the Appendix will show that there were treated in the Isolation Hospital, two from the North, seven from the South, four from the East, and one from the West Wards ; a total of 14.

Measles.

As will be seen from the table below, 537 cases occurred in the first quarter ; 187 in the second ; 25 in the third ; and 50 in the fourth.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
North Ward	201	105	9	9	324
South Ward	30	12	3	37	82
East Ward	148	33	4	—	185
West Ward	158	37	9	4	208
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	537	187	25	50	799

Forty deaths were recorded, the case-mortality being 5·0 per cent. A large majority of the cases occurred among children of and under school age.

The remainder of the report with reference to this disease is self explanatory.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

WHITEHALL, S.W.,

18th May, 1904.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they observe from the returns made to the Registrar General, for the quarter ended the 2nd ultimo, that exceptional mortality (19 deaths) from Measles occurred in the Borough of Lowestoft during that quarter. I am, therefore, to request that the Town Council will instruct their Medical Officer of Health to prepare a report on the subject. The Board desire that the

report should contain information as to the circumstances in which the disease became prevalent in the Borough, as to the condition of its extension at different times during the quarter, and as to the subsequent behaviour of the epidemic. It should also contain an account of the measures adopted in the Borough to prevent the spread of Measles.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with a copy of the report as early as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LITHIBY,
Assistant Secretary.

THE TOWN CLERK,
LOWESTOFT.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.
Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT,
3rd March, 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that on account of Measles becoming increasingly prevalent among the children attending the Infants' Department of the Church Road School, the percentage of attendance now being only 53, I have to advise that this Department of Church Road School be closed until after the Easter vacation.

The figures for the preceding four weeks were as follows :—

Week ending	5th February	..	85 per cent.
„	12th	„ ..	79 „
„	19th	„ ..	76 „
„	26th	„ ..	72 „

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
LOWESTOFT.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

*Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.*TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT,
4th March, 1904.*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that, owing to the prevalence of Measles, the attendance at Arnold Street Infants' School is only 50 per cent. In an interview I had with the Principal Teacher on the 25th ult., I was informed that although the attendance in the Infants' Department was low, viz. :—43 per cent., she thought the worst had been reached, and expected the attendance to rapidly improve. The attendance in the Girls' Department was excellent, viz. :—87 per cent. With her opinion I concurred, and it will be remembered I reported to this effect at the meeting of the Sanitary Committee held on the 25th ult. To-day I find the attendance is as above stated, viz. :—50 per cent., and although the Principal Teacher is still expecting it to rise, I do not consider the slight improvement which has taken place in the attendance sufficient to justify keeping the school open, and I therefore advise that the Infants' Department be closed until after the Easter vacation.

The figures for the preceding four weeks were as follows :—

Week ending 5th February	..	61 per cent.
„ 12th	„ ..	47 „
„ 19th	„ ..	42 „
„ 26th	„ ..	46 „

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
LOWESTOFT.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT,

11th March, 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that Measles is prevalent in the Beach District. The attendance at Christ Church School for the past five weeks has been as follows:—

Week ending	'5th February	..	85	per cent.
„	12th	„ ..	77	„
„	19th	„ ..	78	„
„	26th	„ ..	81	„
„	4th March	..	71	„
„	11th	.. ..	59	„

The attendance to-day, Friday, is only 49 per cent. I have to advise that Christ Church School be closed till 11th April, 1904, in order to limit the spread of the disease.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

LOWESTOFT.

14th March, 1904.

P.S.—The attendance this morning is only 34 per cent.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT,

March 17th, 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

Measles is very prevalent in the Beach District. Christ Church School has been closed till 11th April on this account. Another school, viz.:—Mariners' Score, is seriously affected.

The attendance at Wildes' Score School is not so seriously diminished, being 73 per cent. to-day. It is, however, on the decrease, and I recommend the Committee to close the Wilde's Score School till the 18th April, in order to limit the spread of the disease.

The attendance for the past four weeks has been as follows :—

Week ending	19th February, 1904	91 per cent.
„	26th „ „	92 „
„	4th March „	92 „
„	11th „ „	92 „

The attendance for the past four days has been as follows :—

Monday, 14th inst.	.. ..	80 per cent.
Tuesday, 15th inst.	.. ..	78 „
Wednesday, 16th inst.	.. ..	76 „
Thursday, 17th inst.	.. ..	73 „

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
 LOWESTOFT.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT.

17th March, 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

In consequence of the prevalence of Measles in the Beach District, the attendance at the Mariners' Score School is seriously diminished, being to-day only 57 per cent.

The attendance for the past four weeks has been as follows :—

Week ending	19th February, 1904	86 per cent.
„	26th „ „	88 „
„	4th March „	85 „
„	11th „ „	85 „

The attendance for the past four days has been as follows :—

Monday, 14th inst.	..	..	..	67 per cent.
Tuesday, 15th inst.	..	..	..	60 „
Wednesday, 16th inst.	..	..	..	58 „
Thursday, 17th inst.	..	..	..	57 „

I have to advise that the Mariners' Score School be closed till the 18th April, in order to limit the spread of the disease.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
 LOWESTOFT.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT,
 24th March, 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to report that Measles is very prevalent in all parts of the Borough except the south. The figures attached will show that Mariners' Score (mixed), Arnold Street, Christ Church, and Church Road (infants), are already closed. The attendances at Cunningham, Wildes' Score, St. Peter's, St. Andrew's, Hervey Street, and Roman Hill are seriously diminished. I have therefore to advise that the above be also closed.

I further recommend that all the schools in the Borough, except Morton Road and Lovewell Road, be closed and not reopened till the 18th April, in order to check the spread of the disease ; advantage will thus be taken of the Easter recess.

I also recommend that the schools already closed be further closed till 18th April, 1904.

There have been already thirteen deaths and I anticipate some others. The type of disease seems to be exceptionally severe, in some cases death resulting before the appearance of the rash.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

LOWESTOFT.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT.

Per centage of average attendance, March 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 1904 :

Boys—

Central	..	..	..	..	84 per cent.
Wildes'	..	..	..	..	70 „
British	..	..	..	..	89 „
St. John's	..	..	..	..	83 „
Church Road	..	..	..	..	81 „
Roman Hill	..	..	..	..	90 „
Mariners' Score	..	..	..	..	Closed

Girls—

Cunningham	..	..	..	..	66 per cent.
Central	..	..	..	..	76 „
British	..	..	..	..	91 „
St. John's	..	..	..	..	85 „
Church Road	..	..	..	..	78 „
Roman Hill	..	..	..	..	84 „
Mariners' Score	..	..	..	..	Closed

Infants—

St. Peter's	..	..	..	..	66 per cent.
St. Andrew's	..	..	..	..	63 „
Arnold Street	..	..	..	..	Closed
Christ Church	..	..	..	..	Closed
Hervey Street	..	..	..	..	68 per cent.
Church Road	..	..	..	..	Closed
Roman Hill	..	..	..	..	69 per cent.

Per centage of average attendance for 28th, 29th, and 30th of March, 1904, inclusive :—

Boys—

Central	..	..	..	..	79 per cent.
British	..	..	..	..	80 „
Church Road	..	..	..	..	82 „
Roman Hill	..	..	..	..	84 „

Girls—

Central	..	..	..	..	65 per cent.
Arnold Street	..	..	..	..	82 „
Church Road	..	..	..	..	76 „
Roman Hill	..	..	..	..	78 „

WM. FOSTER COBB.

Chief Attendance Officer.

30th March, 1904.

Committee ordered closure till 18th April, to permit of the schools being cleansed.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT.

2nd June, 1904.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Lowestoft.

GENTLEMEN,

Re the recent Measles Epidemic.

In accordance with the instructions received from the Local Government Board, I hereby submit the following report :—

During the last quarter of 1903, Measles began to be prevalent in the South Ward, and was successfully combated by closing the Morton Road and Lovewell Road Schools.

There were only a few cases of this disease in the town when the new year opened, but although the town was fairly free an epidemic was raging in the adjoining villages of Oulton and Carlton, and the schools were shut in consequence. Measles is not a notifiable disease in these parishes.

Infection was most prevalent among the children attending Arnold Street Infants' School, and was, together with Church Road Infants' School, closed for one month by the Sanitary Committee, acting on my advice, on 4th March, 1904.

The disease spread rapidly to the Beach District, and Christ Church Infants' School was closed for one month by the Sanitary Committee, acting on my advice, on 11th March, 1904.

The disease began to affect the two remaining schools drawing children from the Beach, and Mariners' Score mixed School was closed for one month by the Sanitary Committee, acting on my advice, on 17th March, 1904. At this meeting I also recommended the closure of the other Beach School, viz. :—Wildes' Score Mixed, but the Sanitary Committee decided to wait for a week and have the school again reported before making a closure order, which they did on the 24th March, 1904.

Perusal of my report, dated 24th March, will show that at that meeting I advised the closure also of Cunningham Girls', St. Peters' Infants', St. Andrew's Infants', Hervey Street Infants', and Roman Hill Infants' Schools, which advice was acted on by the Sanitary Committee, and a closing order issued for one month.

At that meeting I further recommended that all the schools in the Borough, with the exception of Morton Road and Lovewell Road, be closed till 18th April, but the Sanitary Committee decided that as the attendances at some were as high as 90 per cent. they would wait a week and have the attendances reported again.

On the 30th March the attendances of the remaining schools showed a progressive decrease, and the Sanitary Committee decided to close them until the 18th April, 1904.

I also recommended the following resolution :—"The Medical Officer of Health reported that he is of opinion that advantage should be taken of the Easter recess to thoroughly clean, wash with disinfectant, and properly dry all Elementary Schools in the Borough, and he asked this Committee to instruct the Town Clerk to send notice to the proper authorities to carry out this suggestion."

“ Resolved that the Town Clerk be directed to send the necessary notices for the cleaning of the schools.”

As will be seen from the following list of weekly notifications sent to the Local Government Board, Measles rapidly diminished after the school closing, and there were only three notified for the week ending 28th May, 1904.

Number of Cases notified each week.

Week ending 2nd January, 1904	..	15
„ 9th „ „	..	16
„ 16th „ „	..	18
„ 23rd „ „	..	7
„ 30th „ „	..	4
„ 6th February „	..	16
„ 13th „ „	..	19
„ 20th „ „	..	34
„ 27th „ „	..	36
„ 5th March „	..	72
„ 12th „ „	..	92
„ 19th „ „	..	81
„ 26th „ „	..	98
„ 2nd April „	..	43
„ 9th „ „	..	93
„ 16th „ „	..	30
„ 23rd „ „	..	18
„ 30th „ „	..	11
„ 7th May „	..	6
„ 14th „ „	..	2
„ 21st „ „	..	4
„ 28th „ „	..	3

There have been thirty-one deaths attributed to Measles, either as the primary or as the contributing cause.

A large number of cases were reported to me from the schools, at which, in the majority of cases, no medical practitioner had been called in, and which were consequently not notified. The fatality rate is not therefore so high as it appears to be.

The preventive measures adopted have been as follows :—

1. Notification. This disease was added to the list of Notifiable Diseases in 1896.
2. Cleansing and disinfection by householders.
3. Exclusion from School of all scholars from infected houses for one month after the date of the last rash.
4. Closing of affected Infants' Schools.
5. Closing of all Schools in infected area.
6. Requesting the closure of Infants' Sunday Schools and the exclusion of all children from infected houses.
7. Requesting the closure of all Sunday Schools in the infected area.
8. Disinfection of all Schools, including floors, forms, slates, books, desks, etc.
9. Issue of red hand bill notices. These were either posted by me or delivered by myself or one of the Sanitary Inspectors to all houses where it was suspected Measles existed.
10. Exclusion cards sent to Chief Attendance Officer and Principal Teacher of all cases notified by the medical practitioners.

I might mention that during the height of the epidemic the Chief Attendance Officer kindly undertook to distribute the school notices to their respective teachers.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MARSHALL,

Medical Officer of Health,
LOWESTOFT.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Urban and Port Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT,

25th March, 1904.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

The above Authority has ordered the closure of Wilde's Score and Mariners' Score Schools, in addition to all the Infants'



MEASLES.

Every Parent, Guardian or Householder who has care of any child suffering from Measles, is bound to at once inform the Medical Officer of Health of the fact, unless information has already been sent by a duly qualified Medical Practitioner in attendance on the case.

The Penalty for non-compliance is Forty Shillings.

It is unlawful for any person in charge of a child suffering from Measles to expose such sufferer in any street or public place without proper precautions against spreading the disease. Such children should therefore be kept indoors for at least **Three Weeks.**

(Signed)

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Lowestoft,

October, 1903.

HEALTH OFFICE,
TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT.

Date as postmark.

Name

Address

is suffering from **Measles.**

Exclude from School for **4** Weeks.

Others in House for **4** Weeks.

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF



LOWESTOFT.

Health Department.

Lowestoft.

ACUTE CONTAGIOUS OPHTHALMIA.

Parents and Guardians are advised to take particular care that any one of their children who is affected by the above Disease shall not be allowed to use the same towel as other children.

The principal symptoms, are a dislike to look at light, a redness of the eyes, and a discharge from the eyelids.

Every case should be seen by a medical man, as there is danger of loss of sight. Children suffering from the complaint must not attend school.

(Signed)

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Lowestoft.

October, 1904.

LOWESTOFT.

Schools north of the Bridge, on account of the prevalence of Measles.

I am to request you not to allow any child from an infected house to attend your Sunday School. I am also to request you not to allow any infant to attend your Sunday School till after the 18th April.

Signed for the Town Clerk,

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Acute Contagious Ophthalmia.

A good deal of this disease appeared in the wake of the Measles epidemic, in some instances causing destruction of eyesight. As a precautionary measure the accompanying leaflet was issued :—

Whooping Cough.

This disease accounted for 21 deaths, 14 being under one year of age and seven in age group 1-5 years. Four occurred in first quarter, seven in second quarter, two in third quarter, and eight in fourth quarter.

Zymotic Enteritis.

Eighteen deaths were registered.

The temperature registered by the four feet earth thermometer reached 56° Fah. on 26th June, and fell to below 56° Fah. on 9th October,

Scabies (Itch).

This loathsome contagious disease, which was brought to my attention by the Chief Attendance Officer, was more than usually prevalent. It has no mortality, but its presence involves exclusion from school. It can be cured with comparative ease, but a large number of parents prefer to have their children at home suffering from this disease as they are useful about the house, especially if the sufferer is of from 12 to 14 years of age. and there is a baby to be seen after.

I attended the Education Attendance Committee, and suggested the formation of a special segregation class room, exclusively for

children suffering from this complaint. I also obtained a copy of regulations from the Italian Government, which is ahead of ours in this direction. The regulations are of great interest and thoroughly comprehensive, but space will not permit me to reproduce them here as I should have liked.

Nothing further has been done in the matter.

The Borough Isolation Hospital.

Fifty-nine cases were under treatment during the year : 50 cases were admitted, 49 were discharged, five died and there were five remaining on 31st December.

The diseases treated were Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Erysipelas. The number of cases of each disease with the result is stated in the subjoined table. The locality from which they came is shown in the Appendix, Table III.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas	Totals.
Remaining 1st January	5	3	1	—	9
Admitted ..	14	22	12	2	50
Discharged ..	19	18	10	2	49
Died	—	4	1	—	5
Remaining 31st December	—	3	2	—	5

Water Supply.

The public water supply has been kept under the strictest observation, and, in addition to the frequent analyses made on behalf of the Company, a sample is submitted to a London Analyst every month during the year. The following analysis will speak for itself.

THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

1 SOUTHWARK STREET,

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E..

November 4th, 1904.

The specimen of water, marked "Sample of Company's Water," received here on 2nd November, 1904, has been chemically

examined, and I have been instructed to forward the following report thereon :—

ANALYSIS.

					Grains per gallon.
Total Solids (dried at 120° C.)	..	..	..	..	20·44
Combined Chlorine	..	..	..	..	3·40
Expressed as Na Cl	..	..	..	..	5·60
Nitrogen as Nitrates	..	..	..	..	0·38
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	<i>nil</i>
Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0·0003
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0·0067
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.				..	0·065
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	8·1°
Lead or Copper	..	..	..	..	<i>nil</i>

This water is slightly better in regard to organic purity than the last sample analysed. It is a trifle harder and contains a very little more chlorides than the last sample.

(Signed) R. BODMER. F.I.C.

C. H. WELLS,

Secretary of the Association.

The Sanitation of Lowestoft.

Beach Drainage.

The whole of this is now in process of re-construction, and will shortly be complete.

Refuse Removal.

Refuse is removed regularly, economically, and efficiently, as will be seen from the following figures :—

There are now in the Borough 7932 houses from which refuse is collected.

					No. of houses.
Daily Collections	..	..	..	..	1401
Bi-Weekly	..	..	..	..	5133
Weekly	„	..	..	..	604
Fortnightly	„	..	..	..	794

Making the total number of emptyings 1,024,397, at a cost for labour of just over nine tenths of a farthing per collection.

During the year, only 90 requests have been received for special refuse removal, as against 122 for 1903 and 133 for 1902. It would appear that the work of refuse removal is done with regularity and efficiency and to the satisfaction of your ratepayers. The expenditure under this heading points further to its being carried out with a high degree of economy. For 7932 houses the cost of labour was £996, or 2s. 6d. per house per annum, as against 2s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. last year, 2s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. the year before, and 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the year before that, a figure which contrasts very favourably with the average of other towns and still more favourably with your expenditure some years ago—*e.g.*, on going back to 1878, I find that with only half the number of houses, the cost of a badly carried out collection, when labour was no whit dearer than it is at present, was £870, or 4s. 11d. per house per annum.

Refuse Destructor.

The *Refuse Destructor* has efficiently consumed 12,520 tons of garbage and house refuse, and it is worthy of note that I have received no complaint on this score. The neighbourhood is now thickly populated. The shaft is also used for the electric lighting station.

Sanitary Inspector's Report for 1904.

Inspections, Houses and Premises	4695
Re-inspections	640
*Privies converted into Water Closets	7
*Water Closets supplied with Water	86
Drains Smoke tested	27
*Drains Water tested	288
*House Drains Ventilated	47
*House Drains Trapped	7
*Blocked Drains Cleansed and Repaired	60
Closets supplied under the Factory and Workshops Act	4
Gutting and Curing Yards Inspected	840
Orders received for Dust Removals	90
Visits to Cow Sheds	16
Visits to Bake Offices	310
Houses of Infectious Character Cleansed and Disinfected	103

*Premises Re-drained	..	..	..	..	..	39
Dead Wells emptied	..	..	..	..	..	230
Connections to Public Sewer	..	..	..	..	..	52
Slaughter Houses Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	54
„ „ Yard Re-paved	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milkshops Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	48

Disinfections.

Beds, Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows	..	..	..	..	..	455
Bed Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	592
Personal Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	331
Miscellaneous Articles	..	..	..	..	..	166
Sanatorium Mattresses, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	82
Personal Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	570
Houses (including schools)	..	..	..	..	..	118

Total 2314

Food and Drugs Act, 1899.

Appended is the report of the Inspector appointed by the County Council.

EAST SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY.

LOWESTOFT STATION,

7th day of February, 1905.

SUPT. SHIPP, D.C.C.

I beg to report that the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts by me in the Borough, for the year 1904, were as follows :—

Milk	..	..	..	..	..	27
Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lime Water	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gregory's Powder	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	1
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	1
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	1

Thirty-three of which were reported by the Public Analyst as genuine, three milks and one brandy were returned as adulterated and prosecutions were instituted. A conviction followed in two milk cases, the other being dismissed. The brandy case stands adjourned until 20th instant. On the suggestion of the Public Analyst, one dairyman was cautioned against the use of boric acid in milk as a preservative.

WALTER RUFFLES,
Inspector.

LOWESTOFT,
7th February, 1905.

CAPT. MAYNE, C.C.,

Submitted for your sanction to forward to the Medical Officer of Health.

E. C. SHIPP,
Supt. and D.C.C.

EAST SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY,
CHIEF CONSTABLE'S OFFICE, IPSWICH,
February 8th, 1905.

SUPT. SHIPP, D.C.C.,
Approved.

JASPER MAYNE, *Capt.*,
Chief Constable of East Suffolk.

The foregoing report kindly supplied through the courtesy of the County Council Inspector reveals the totally inadequate number of samples taken during the year.

Last year, according to the County Analyst, the samples taken during the previous two years "showed a decrease of 25 per cent."

A further decrease of 50 per cent. has taken place in 1904.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

This Act, which came into force on 1st January, 1902, imposed a good deal of extra work and responsibility on this department. No Inspector had been appointed, but the district is energetically looked after by H.M. Inspector, who keeps us constantly posted up with information which is invariably acted upon.

Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1904, for the Borough of Lowestoft.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors, or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ...	15	—	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	138	—	—
WORKPLACES	792	—	—
HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES	2	—	—
TOTAL	947	—	—

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances	2	2	—	—
†Sanitary accommodations {insufficient	—	—	—	—
{unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—
{not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Failure as regard lists of outworkers (S. 107)	—	—	—	—
Giving out work to be done in premises { unwholesome (S. 108)	—	—	—	—
{ infected (S. 110)	—	—	—	—
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	10	10	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

3.—Other Matters.

Class.										Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—											
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)										5	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)											
										Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	
										—	
										Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	
										—	
Other										—	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—											
In use during 1903										4	
Certificates granted { in 1903										4	
{ in 1904										4	
In use at the end of 1904... ..										4	
Homework :—										Number of	
										Lists.	Outworkers.
<i>List of Outworkers*</i> (S. 107) :—											
Lists received										—	16 by enquiries
Addresses of outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities ...										—	—
{ received from other Authorities ...										—	—
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—</i>										Wearing Apparel :	Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)										—	—
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ..										—	—
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110) ...										—	—
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904.											
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.											
Total number of workshops on Register										327	

* The Lists should be received twice in the year. The year's figure required the Table are then obtained by adding together the two half-yearly totals.

I cull the following from the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, for the year 1903 :—

The reports from the Eastern Counties deal principally with the fish-curing industry which bulks so largely in those parts. These are furnished by Mr. Shinner, inspector of the district, and his assistant, Mr. Hayward. The latter goes into some interesting detail on this subject, distinguishing between the separate conditions of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, in which it is mainly carried on, and furnishing descriptions of improvements lately set on foot by the local authorities there. I have endeavoured to abbreviate these two reports into a connected narrative without doing injustice to either.

Mr. Shinner writes :—

I have nothing further to add in view of the detailed report you will receive from Mr. Hayward. All these places, open plots and enclosed yards alike, are workshops under the Act, and have been repeatedly visited by him. This year has witnessed distinct and beneficial progress in regard to the surroundings under which that industry is carried on.

Mr. Hayward writes :—

In my report last year I had very little to complain of as to the sanitary accommodation provided in fish curing premises at Lowestoft, and as regards the pickling plots on the North Denes, none whatever. But for the benefit of those places of which I did complain the Corporation of Lowestoft had the following notice printed, and it was posted to each individual premises concerned :—

Notice is hereby given that the owners and occupiers of all yards and premises within the Borough used for the curing of fish are required to keep and supply the same with proper means of drainage and other proper sanitary requirements, and that before the fishing season begins, all fish-curing yards must be concreted and drained and proper water closet accommodation provided for each sex. And further that any owner or occupier who fails to comply with this notice will be proceeded against under the provisions of the Public Health Acts.

The requirements of that notice I have found fairly carried out in the greater number of instances, though in others I found the same condition of affairs existing as in 1902, necessitating my reporting again to the Local Authority. Probably before 1904 season comes round these insanitary conditions will be remedied likewise.

Number of curing houses, including gutting and
pickling plots, 1903 season 95

These reports are very pleasant reading especially in view of some of the distressing facts brought to light in those of last year. They are equally to the credit of the local and Imperial authorities, who are seen in this instance working in thorough harmony and with intelligent purpose towards the common good.

SECTION 5 REGISTER OF WORKERS.

A register of workshops has been kept.

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT,

Slaughter Houses.

The slaughter houses have been regularly inspected, and as a rule are regularly lime-washed, in cases wherever necessary extra lime-washing has been ordered. Only one complaint has been received as to a slaughter-house being a nuisance, which was remedied. A public abattoir would be a step in the right direction.

Milk Shops.

There are 13 milk shops in the town, none of them have cowsheds connected with the premises. They have all been regularly inspected. No complaint has been received. There are four cowsheds in the rural portion of the Borough.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MARSHALL.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT.

February, 1905.

PORT OF LOWESTOFT.

HEALTH REPORT FOR 1904.

At the census of 1891 the port population was not accredited to any of the wards, and was given as 196. In 1901 the figure was 98. This figure is, however, included in the census returns for the Borough.

The Registrar General reports that the floating *population* enumerated in the Port of Lowestoft at the last Census was as follows :

Royal Navy	85
Merchant Vessels	513
<hr/>	
Total	598

It should be noted that the bulk of the fishing population was at sea when the census was taken.

The accompanying *Shipping Accounts* have been furnished by H.M. Collector of Customs :—

INWARDS, FROM FOREIGN PORTS :—

		Vessels	Tons
With cargoes, Steam	..	71	28,334
„ Sailing	..	153	10,315
In ballast, Steam	..	34	7,420
„ Sailing	..	89	4,647
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		347	50,716

INWARDS, COASTING :—

With cargoes	.. .. .	590	73,977
In ballast	.. .. .	554	44,800
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		1144	118,777

The total tonnage of Inward Shipping during each of the past ten years was as follows :—

1895	..	..	..	107,608
1896	..	..	..	111,287
1897	..	..	..	114,351
1898	..	..	..	111,988
1899	..	..	..	121,199
1900	..	..	..	120,468
1901	..	..	..	138,905
1902	..	..	..	150,717
1903	..	..	..	170,467
1904	..	..	..	169,493

The health of the Port has been most satisfactory. One case of Erysipelas was notified on a Scotch fishing boat. He was removed to the Port Isolation Hospital, and made a good recovery.

There were 11 deaths accredited to the port and afterwards allocated to the various localities to which they belonged.

PORT DEATHS, 1904.

1903.				
Dec. 17	J. W—	20	Accidentally drowned in Sea	North Ward
1904.				
Jan. 6	C. H—	54	Accidentally drowned in Harbour	East Ward
„ 6	J. P—	45	Accidentally drowned in Harbour	West Ward
Feb. 16	R. W—	40	Drowned (no evidence)	Rock Estate, Oulton
June 6	W. T—	19	Suicide, drowning	
„ 26	H. D—	36	Accidentally drowned in Sea	Brightlingsea
Aug. 4	J. S—	20	Accidental drowning	
Sept. 12	G. B—	20	Accidental drowning	South Ward
Oct. 11	J. F. C—	28	Found drowned	West Ward
„ 18	G. C—	35	Accidental drowning	Peterhead
„ 20	M. E. O—	28	Suicide	North Ward

Owing to the number of cases of drowning which are annually recorded as having occurred in the harbour, especially during the fishing season, I would advise that blankets and other necessities for dealing with such cases should be kept in some convenient place.

The shipping of the Port has been regularly inspected, and I had occasion to visit two vessels from ports scheduled as suspicious on account of Bubonic Plague.

The number and nationality of ships entering the Port was as follows :—

British	..	..	..	..	1371
French	..	..	..	..	90
Norwegian		..	..	..	54
Dutch	..	..	..	..	38
German	..	..	..	..	11
Swede	..	..	..	..	36
Belgian	..	..	..	..	22
Danish	..	..	..	..	8
Russian	..	..	..	..	4
Spanish	..	..	..	..	—
Greek	..	..	..	..	—
Unknown	..	..	..	..	—
					1634

The ships have been systematically inspected, thirty-one water casks have been ordered to be cleaned out, 101 men's quarters have been ordered to be cleaned out ; one order for structural alterations, four prism lights, decks caulked, sky light mended. No case of illness of any kind has been reported from any trading vessel. One case of Erysipelas was taken from a Scotch fishing boat, and removed to the Port Isolation Hospital. He made a good recovery.

For the information of the Local Government Board the Sanitary Inspector reports as follows :—

During the year 234 inspections have been made of *Canal Boats*. Seven have had orders to clean out their cabins. No case of illness has been found on any of the boats, nor any case of overcrowding. The water supply is obtained at Lowestoft, Norwich, and Beccles, and stored in stone bottles. Of the nine boats I mentioned in my last report, belonging to Messrs. Bessey & Palmer, four have been registered. The remaining five will be registered during the spring quarter.

The following regulations were supplied to the Custom House, by request of the Collector—

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

The Public Health Act, 1875.

REGULATIONS

Made by the Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of Lowestoft, and approved by the Local Government Board, for the removal to Hospital of persons brought within the Port by any ship or boat who are infected with a dangerous infectious disorder.

1. In these regulations the expression “The Port Sanitary Authority” means the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Lowestoft, acting by the Council as the Port Sanitary Authority; the expression “dangerous infectious disorder” means any one of the following diseases :—

Diphtheria,
Erysipelas,
Measles,
Scarlatina,
Small Pox,
Typhoid or Enteric Fever,
Typhus Fever,
Relapsing Fever.

The expression “ship” includes a boat, and the expression “Medical Officer of Health” includes any legally qualified Medical Practitioner acting for such officer and any assistant to the Medical Officer of Health.

2. These regulations shall remain in force until they are revoked by the Port Sanitary Authority, or until fresh regulations, under section 125 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are made by the Port Sanitary Authority and approved of by the Local Government Board.

3. Every master or other person having charge of a ship arriving within the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority with any person on board, whether a passenger or belonging to the ship’s crew, suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, shall stop outside the piers, and shall hoist a yellow flag, and also forthwith send notice to the Medical Officer of the Port Sanitary Authority, at his office at Lowestoft, that there is a person on board suffering from such a disorder.

4. The master or other person in charge of the ship shall cause her to remain outside the piers, until the Medical Officer of Health has boarded her.

5. The Medical Officer of Health to whom notice is given as aforesaid, shall, as soon as practicable, visit the ship and ascertain whether the person referred to in the notice, is suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, and if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health he is, and can properly be removed and proper accommodation can be provided for him in the Hospital of the Port Sanitary Authority, or in some other Hospital to which the Port Sanitary Authority are entitled to remove patients, the master or other person having charge of the ship, shall forthwith cause such person to be removed to such Hospital, according to the directions of the Medical Officer of Health.

6. If any dangerous infectious disorder shall break out on board any ship arriving within the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority, and after she has passed the Piers, the master or other person having charge of such ship shall give notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the Port Sanitary Authority, at his office at Lowestoft, that there is on board a person suffering from such a disorder, and if upon examination the Medical Officer of Health shall find that he is so suffering, the master or other person in charge of such ship shall forthwith cause such person to be removed to a hospital to which the Port Sanitary Authority are entitled to remove patients, as directed by the Medical Officer of Health.

7. Any master or other person having charge of a ship arriving within the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority and failing to perform any duty imposed on him by these regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

The Common Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Lowestoft, was hereto affixed by order of the Town Council of the said Borough, at a Meeting held on the Thirteenth day of August, 1888.



W. H. CLUBBE, MAYOR, *Members*
W. T. BALLS, ALDERMAN, *of the Town Council.*
R. B. NICHOLSON, *Town Clerk.*

Approved by the Local Government Board this Eighteenth day of September, 1888.



ALFRED D. ADRIAN, *Assistant Secretary*
Acting on behalf of the said Board, under the Authority
of their General Order dated the 26th day of May, 1877.

REPORT FROM THE CORONER.

9th February, 1905.

I held 40 inquests in the Borough of Lowestoft during 1904. This number is below the average, and does not, I think, include any case calling for special remark.

There were 16 accidental deaths, 14 natural, from various causes under that heading, five suicides, one from improper feeding, one suffocated while in bed with its mother, and three open verdicts.

Yours faithfully,

C. W. CHASTON.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
LOWESTOFT.

A. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Port of Lowestoft.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and Previous Years.
Name of District—BOROUGH AND PORT OF LOWESTOFT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.						Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1894	25286	833	32.9	77	92	321	12.6	28	8	12	325	12.8	
1895	25914	850	32.8	157	184	555	21.4	21	5	29	579	22.3	
1896	26554	866	32.6	108	124	342	12.8	12	6	12	348	13.1	
1897	27210	820	30.0	126	153	403	14.8	19	8	16	411	15.1	
1898	27883	864	30.9	159	184	449	16.1	26	8	19	460	16.4	
1899	28571	858	30.0	121	141	376	13.1	22	10	11	377	13.1	
1900	29288	857	29.2	118	137	438	14.9	29	7	10	441	15.0	
1901	30026	954	31.7	165	170	444	14.7	28	10	25	459	15.2	
1902	30771	959	31.1	118	123	417	13.5	29	8	32	441	14.3	
1903	31536	967	30.6	132	136	412	13.0	36	14	34	432	14.0	
Averages for years 1894-1903	28303	882	32.2	128	144	415	14.7	26	8	19	427	15.2	
1904	32320	966	29.8	138	142	430	13.3	30	5	38	453	14.3	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE. —The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	2,178	At Census of 1901.	
		Total population at all ages ...	29,850
		Number of inhabited houses ...	6,065
		Average number of persons per house	4'9

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
General Hospital. Convalescent Home. Isolation Hospital.	Oulton Workhouse. Small Pox Hospital.	General Hospital. Isolation Hospital. Convalescent Home.
Is the Union Workhouse within the District?—No.		

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1904 and previous years.

Name of District—BOROUGH AND PORT OF LOWESTOFT.

Names of Localities.	1—FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.				2—NORTH WARD.				3—SOUTH WARD.				4—EAST WARD.				5—WEST WARD.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year. <i>a</i>	Births registered. <i>b</i>	Deaths at all Ages. <i>c</i>	Deaths under 1 year. <i>d</i>	Population estimated to middle of each year. <i>a</i>	Births registered. <i>b</i>	Deaths at all Ages. <i>c</i>	Deaths under 1 year. <i>d</i>	Population estimated to middle of each year. <i>a</i>	Births registered. <i>b</i>	Deaths at all Ages. <i>c</i>	Deaths under 1 year. <i>d</i>	Population estimated to middle of each year. <i>a</i>	Births registered. <i>b</i>	Deaths at all Ages. <i>c</i>	Deaths under 1 year. <i>d</i>	Population estimated to middle of each year. <i>a</i>	Births registered. <i>b</i>	Deaths at all Ages. <i>c</i>	Deaths under 1 year. <i>d</i>
1894 ..	25,286	838	315	77	6955	254	97	25	5599	167	74	15	5039	149	46	8	7067	266	98	30
1895 ...	25,914	847	548	157	7115	265	192	46	5721	157	86	26	5100	138	117	29	7189	287	160	55
1896 ...	26,554	866	338	108	7233	262	92	26	5852	150	69	20	5200	150	55	11	7295	304	109	51
1897 .	27,210	820	397	126	7450	256	116	44	6000	154	75	24	5211	154	71	18	7400	256	98	35
1898 ...	27,883	883	442	157	7450	275	146	57	6000	187	88	36	5211	146	88	30	7400	275	99	35
1899 ..	28,571	858	363	121	7500	252	103	34	6270	188	74	28	5250	157	58	16	7433	261	99	41
1900 ...	29,288	866	419	118	7600	268	137	37	6500	175	83	17	5330	171	90	24	7454	252	109	40
1901 ..	30,026	948	459	165	8503	322	153	59	7468	198	92	30	5854	154	98	36	8201	274	108	40
1902 ...	30,771	959	441	118	8725	287	147	46	7649	205	117	22	5994	185	83	19	8403	282	94	31
1903 ..	31,536	969	432	132	8844	311	137	42	7922	185	112	24	6032	146	75	26	8738	327	108	40
Averages of Years 1894 to 1903.	28 303	884	416	128	7737	275	132	41	6497	176	86	24	5421	154	77	21	7657	278	108	39
1904 ...	32,320	966	463	138	9067	282	155	42	8142	220	91	25	6103	157	86	24	9008	307	131	47

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the population are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes, or groups of parishes or registration sub-districts. Block I may, if desired, be used for the whole district : and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognized divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I as to meaning of terms “resident” and “non-resident.”)

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I and IV : thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns, 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I : the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV, and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1904.
Name of District—BOROUGH AND PORT OF LOWESTOFT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases notified in each locality.				No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each locality.			
	At all Ages.	At Age—Years.						1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.								
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	44	—	9	21	10	3	1	19	13	3	9	8	4	3	7
Membranous Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	14	—	—	—	2	9	3	5	2	4	3	—	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever .	25	—	5	19	1	—	—	8	7	6	4	2	7	4	1
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	19	—	2	4	4	9	—	4	6	4	5	4	2	4	2
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Measles ...	799	66	478	237	16	2	—	324	82	185	208	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ...	110	18	47	43	1	1	—	33	28	10	39	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	1012	84	541	324	34	25	4	393	139	212	268	14	13	13	10

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II and IV.
State in space below the name of the Isolation Hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent.
Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.
* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the District.
† These age columns for notification should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital:—SANATORIUM, ROTTERDAM ROAD, LOWESTOFT.
Small Pox Hospital:—CARLTON COLVILLE, RURAL DISTRICT MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.

Name of District:—BOROUGH OF LOWESTOET.

(See Notes at Back).

Causes of Death. I	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.				Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non- "Resi- dents" in Public Institu- tions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	40	10	26	4	—	—	—	16	4	10	10	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	21	14	7	—	—	—	—	7	6	5	3	—
Diphtheria and membranous croup	9	—	7	2	—	—	—	6	1	—	2	4
Croup	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Fever { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (See notes at back)	18	14	3	—	—	—	1	7	1	2	8	—
Enteritis " "	6	3	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever " "	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other septic diseases	5	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber- culosis)	28	1	1	3	6	16	1	11	4	5	8	—
Other tubercular diseases	11	3	3	2	2	1	—	4	2	3	2	3
Cancer, malignant disease (See notes at back)	31	—	—	—	—	18	13	9	11	6	5	2
Bronchitis	25	7	3	—	—	2	13	5	4	4	12	1
Pneumonia	20	2	11	—	—	3	4	5	5	7	3	1
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	7	2	1	—	—	2	2	4	1	1	1	—
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of liver {	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	—
Venereal diseases	6	4	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	—	2
Premature birth, &c.	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	14	—
Diseases and accidents of parturition	6	2	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	3	1
Heart diseases	55	2	—	1	4	23	25	17	13	5	20	2
Accidents	16	3	1	1	2	5	4	4	1	4	7	4
Suicides	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	—
All other causes	120	47	3	1	3	20	46	43	24	24	29	7
All causes	463	138	71	16	23	103	112	155	91	86	131	30

NOTES.

- (a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-12, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-12 of this Table.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-12 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-12, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from
- Epidemic enteritis;
 - Zymotic enteritis;
 - Epidemic diarrhœa. Summer diarrhœa;
 - Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa;
 - Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras
- (in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

A. MARSHALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

February, 1905.

TABLE V.
Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified since 1890.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	3	8	32	87	56	19	55	157	53	161	124	243	266	102	25
Diphtheria ...	10	5	62	112	65	46	46	29	15	21	82	85	73	49	44
Typhoid Fever...	64	30	21	63	31	41	36	44	46	43	13	11	19	12	19
Puerperal Fever	5	4	5	2	4	2	4	1	3	1	—	1	1	4	1
Erysipelas ...	27	17	14	27	15	16	17	17	14	21	21	18	27	21	14
Measles ...	—	...	—	—	—	—	24	8	83	725	441	347	72	210	799
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	110

TABLE VI.
Annual Death-rates per 1000 from all Causes, and from several Zymotic Diseases, during the year 1904.

	Births.	All Causes.	Principal Zymotic Diseases Cols. 4-10.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diar-rhoea.	Deaths under 1 Year per 1000 Births.
Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
England and Wales ...	27.9	16.2	1.94	0.01	0.36	0.11	0.17	0.34	0.09	0.86	146
76 Great Towns ...	29.1	17.2	2.49	0.01	0.47	0.12	0.19	0.40	0.10	1.20	160
103 Smaller Towns ...	27.5	15.6	2.02	0.03	0.36	0.13	0.16	0.35	0.10	0.89	154
England and Wales, less the 179 Towns ...	26.8	15.3	1.28	0.01	0.23	0.09	0.14	0.27	0.08	0.46	125
Lowestoft ...	29.8	14.2	2.78	0.00	1.23	0.03	0.27	0.64	0.03	0.55	142

TABLE VII.

Return to Dr. A. MARSHALL, Medical Officer of Health, of Number of Houses, etc., in the Borough.*

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Name of Ward.	Number of Houses, etc.	Number of Cottages £7 10s. and under.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.
NORTH	953	1138	2091	2058	33	2091
SOUTH	1490	662	2152	2008	144	2152
EAST	982	576	1558	1506	52	1558
WEST	1220	896	2116	2074	42	2116
	4645	3272	7917	7646	271	7917

F. GAGE, *Rate Collector*,
Town Hall, Lowestoft.

31st January, 1905.

*This table includes, in addition to domestic dwellings, all separate buildings which are liable to be inhabited for purposes of trade or business or occasional meeting.

TABLE VIII

LOWESTOFT WATER AND GAS COMPANY.

Return of Houses in Lowestoft and Kirkley supplied with Company's Water for Domestic Purposes. Number of W.C.s and Baths. Year ending 25th December, 1904.

Total No. of Houses supplied.	Houses with 1 W.C.	Houses with 2 W.C.s.	Houses with 3 W.C.s.	Houses with 4 W.C.s.	Houses with 5 W.C.s.	Houses with 6 W.C.s.	Houses with 7 W.C.s.	Houses with 1 Bath.	Houses with 2 Baths.	Houses with 3 Baths.	Total No. of Houses with W.C.s.	Total No. of Houses with Baths.	Total No. of Houses without W.C.s.
6669	4870	1220	128	17	—	1	1	635	3	1	6237	639	432

LOWESTOFT,
February, 1905.

For the Lowestoft Water and Gas Company,
JOSEPH HAWKSLEY,
Manager.

METEOROLOGY.

It is a popular fallacy that the weather of the East Coast is at times harsh and disagreeable, but the following comparison and statistics should go far to dispel this by showing that (1) as much Bright Sunshine is enjoyed at Lowestoft as at other health resorts, (2) the Rainfall is the least of any, (3) the temperatures are equable, (4) the mean daily temperature during the summer months is fairly low, being tempered by refreshing sea breezes.

Comparison with other Health Resorts. 1904.

(These returns are extracted from the quarterly return of the Registrar General.)

Station.	Mean Temperature.		Range of Temp.	Hu- midity.	Sun.	Rain.
	Year.	June to Sept.				
Lowestoft	48·8	58·3	10·9	83	1656	19·32
Buxton ...	48·0	55·2	13·1	83	1328	43·88
Bath ...	49·3	58·9	14·5	84	1431	24·62
Brighton ...	50·2	60·8	11·9	*	1713	24·38
Eastbourne	50·5	59·4	9·8	84	1761	28·36
Jersey ...	52·3	61·1	10·4	84	1867	37·34
London ... (Greenwich)	49·8	60·7	15·1	82	1458	20·68
Llandudno	50·0	58·8	10·5	79	1611	25·98
Ventnor ...	51·2	60·3	10·1	82	1711	29·79
Oxford ...	49·0	59·2	13·6	83	1476	23·57

* No information.

The Barometer, Lowestoft, 1904.

(Corrected for temperature and reduced to sea-level.)

Month.	Mean pressure of the air in the month.	Highest in month.	Date.	Lowest in month.	Date.	Mean Pressure for Latitude.	Difference from this mean in 1904.
	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.		Inches.	Inches.
Jany.	29·955	30·71	22	28·93	14	29·936	+ 0·019
Feb.	29·576	30·29	28	28·60	9	29·940	— 0·364
Mar.	29·982	30·34	24	29·26	29	29·880	+ 0·102
April	29·916	30·23	18	29·43	15	29·950	— 0·034
May	29·946	30·28	20	29·39	7	29·981	— 0·035
June	30·047	30·33	22	29·40	25	29·979	+ 0·068
July	30·040	30·33	18	29·63	26	29·958	+ 0·082
Aug.	30·006	30·26	3	29·57	17	29·945	+ 0·061
Sept.	30·083	30·40	18	29·73	14	29·935	+ 0·148
Oct.	30·099	30·52	13	29·40	6	29·893	+ 0·206
Nov.	30·016	30·64	14	29·22	22	29·890	+ 0·126
Dec.	29·922	30·64	19	28·89	12	29·945	— 0·023
Mean	29·965	Highest of all. 30·71	Jan.	Lowest of all. 28·60	Feb.	29·937	+ 0·028

The barometer is thus seen to have been above the local average on eight months of the year, but the mean difference in the year was less than 3-100ths of an inch.

Result of Observations on Temperature and Rain in 1904.

1904.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR IN SHADE.				RAINFALL.	
Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Temp. of Air.	Mean Humidity.	Monthly Fall.	Days of 0.01 inch and above.
	°	°	°	%	Ins.	
January	54.4	27.4	38.0	90	1.59	17
February	55.4	27.5	38.7	85	2.47	18
March	54.5	27.7	39.3	87	1.43	13
April	64.7	32.4	47.5	79	0.93	10
May	71.7	37.4	50.8	81	1.85	13
June	71.0	40.8	54.4	79	0.50	5
July	80.4	46.2	62.2	80	1.41	7
August	77.2	46.1	60.3	77	2.31	10
September	68.7	39.4	56.5	77	1.56	8
October	65.4	34.5	51.3	83	0.88	12
November	59.6	25.4	42.4	90	1.96	14
December	55.2	23.9	40.1	94	2.43	20
Mean Temperature of the year				48.8	Total Rain	19.32 inches.
" " " June to September, inclusive ...				58.3			147 Days.

Earth Temperature.

The highest and lowest readings of thermometers placed below the surface of the soil at depths stated below. These readings show extremes of the year, which for practical purposes are more important than the means.

Readings made at 9 a.m. daily.

BELOW SURFACE.	HIGHEST IN THE YEAR.	DATE. 1904.	LOWEST IN THE YEAR.	DATE. 1904.
One foot	⁰ 69·2	5th August	⁰ 34·9	25th January
Two feet	66·5	5th August	37·6	25th January
Four feet	62·0	7th August	40·8	6th & 8th Mar.

The thermometer at 4 feet rose to 55 degrees on 19th June, reached its maximum, 62·0 degrees on 7th August; was down to 50·0 degrees on 18th November, and 42·7 on 31st December.

Sea Surface Temperature at Pier Head, Lowestoft, 1904.

MONTH.	HIGHEST	MEAN.	MONTH.	HIGHEST	MEAN.
	⁰	⁰		⁰	⁰
January	48·0	37·8	July	67·0	64·1
February	41·2	39·0	August	69·0	63·8
March	42·0	39·4	September	63·0	59·1
April	49·0	45·8	October	56·0	53·5
May	55·0	51·5	November	51·0	46·8
June	60·0	56·8	December	43·5	41·0

Bright Unclouded Sunshine, Lowestoft.

*Taken by a Campbell Stokes' Lens-Burning
Sunshine Recorder.*

1904.	TOTAL DURATION.		GREATEST DAILY.			SUNLESS DAYS.
	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.	Date.	
January	36	20	4	30	5	18
February	59	9	7	10	7	8
March	111	54	10	0	15	9
April	175	6	12	20	20	2
May	156	44	13	30	15	6
June	175	5	14	42	28	1
July	274	37	15	24	11	1
August	245	37	14	0	3	2
September	193	52	11	30	5	2
October	111	29	9	12	13	5
November	65	2	7	0	8	8
December	51	5	5	42	19	14
TOTAL	1656	0	Greatest Daily.		Month.	76
			15	24	July.	

In comparing these figures with those recorded at other Observatories, due regard should be paid to the form of Sunshine Recorder in use. Higher totals would be obtained by the Jordon Photographic Recorder, which is very generally used.

Report on the direction of the Wind during 1904.

From Observations taken twice daily, i.e.—9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

1904.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm	Winds of Greatest Force.
January	4	0	2	4	10	16	14	8	4	S.W.—N.W.
February	3	2	4	9	5	8	16	9	2	S.—W.
March	5	13	11	8	2	7	8	6	2	N.—E.
April	6	6	3	2	5	5	17	15	1	W.—N.
May	5	3	5	5	3	9	13	11	8	N.W.
June	5	15	8	3	5	5	11	7	1	E.—N.E.
July	1	5	8	12	6	11	11	8	0	S.E.
August	10	1	2	6	7	8	15	11	2	W.—E.
September	3	7	9	10	8	5	8	8	2	W.—E.
October	4	3	6	9	6	6	9	14	5	N.W.
November	7	1	3	1	1	3	15	27	2	W.—N.W.
December	7	1	0	2	2	7	23	17	3	W.—N.W.
	60	57	61	71	60	90	160	141	32	

It will be seen from the above that the prevalent winds were from points between the S.W. and N.W.

Notes on the Weather of 1904.

JANUARY—The year opened with fairly mild and damp weather, with frequent fog. Slight frost at night was recorded on 15 occasions, but on the 13th the day temperature rose to 54 degrees. No snow was seen throughout the month, but rain fell on 17 days. Light gales, from points between the South West and North West were recorded on five occasions. Bright sunshine was well below the average, there being 18 sunless days. Mean temperature for the month, one degree above the average.

FEBRUARY—Wet, squally weather, with some exceptionally low readings of the barometer, was experienced during the early part of the month; but after the 14th a decided change to more seasonable conditions took place, with frequent light falls of snow and frost. Intermittent sunshine, fairly evenly distributed throughout the month, was enjoyed, the longest daily record being $7\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Mean temperature for the month, within one-tenth degree of the average.

MARCH—A fairly fine, cold, and seasonable month, with plenty of bright sunshine, an excellent record of 10 hours being taken on the 15th. Some sharp night frosts occurred, the exposed thermometer on the grass falling to below freezing point on 16 occasions. Lightning was observed on the 22nd and 23rd. Mean temperature for the month, one degree below the average.

APRIL—A really warm, fine, and brilliant month, with less than an inch of rainfall. The day temperature rose to above 64 degrees on two occasions, and the exposed thermometer on the grass fell to slightly below freezing point on only two nights. Brilliant

sunshine was enjoyed, with the exception of two days, throughout; records of over 10 hours were taken on six days, and on the 20th there was an unbroken burn of 12 hours 20 minutes. The mean reading of the Solar Radiation Black Bulb Thermometer was 99.8 degrees. The prevailing winds were from the West. A rather sharp thunderstorm broke over the town in the early morning of the 13th, but was followed by a warm, brilliant day. Mean temperature for the month, $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above the average.

MAY—With the exception of an occasional dull, cool day, the warm bright weather continued throughout this month, with an excellent record of bright sunshine, well distributed; a $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours' unclouded spell was enjoyed on the 15th. Less than 2 inches of rain fell, and on the 26th a thunderstorm occurred in the evening. No frost was recorded, the day temperature rose to above 60 degrees on seven days, and to $71\frac{1}{2}$ degrees on the 14th. The prevalent winds were from the West, but there was a sprinkling of Easterly breezes during the latter end of the month. Mean temperature for the month, one degree above the average.

JUNE—Bright unclouded sunshine was again well in evidence throughout this month, nearly 15 hours being recorded on the 28th, and there was only one sunless day. During the first half of the month the wind blew from the East. It is generally supposed that these conditions on the East Coast are harsh and disagreeable, on the contrary, the temperatures were very equable and the mean at about the normal. No frost was recorded. At about the middle of the month the wind shifted to the West. Rain fell on only five days, the total amount being half an inch. Mean temperature for the month, one degree below the average.

JULY—Ideal seaside weather was enjoyed throughout this month, *i.e.* : almost continuous sunshine, tempered by refreshing breezes by day, and warm fine nights. The temperature of the sea rose to well above 60 degrees. The longest record of unbroken sunshine was $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and burns of over 10 hours were taken on 13 occasions. Thunderstorms, but not severe, occurred during the last four days of the month. Mean temperature for the month, three degrees above the average.

AUGUST—The warm bright weather continued throughout the whole of this month, in fact there were only two sunless days. The maximum day temperature ranged from 60 degrees to 72 degrees, and the minimum thermometer in the shade did not once fall below 45 degrees. The breezes were variable and moderate in force. A fairly sharp thunderstorm, accompanied by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch of rain, occurred at midnight on the 21st. Mean temperature for month, one degree above the average.

SEPTEMBER—But little change occurred until about the middle of the month, when the wind settled in the East, during which time there was a noteworthy absence of cloud, records of over 10 hours' sunshine were taken on seven consecutive days. The temperatures throughout the month were at about the normal, and fairly equable. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain fell, half-an-inch of which was accounted for by a thunderstorm which broke over us in the early morning of the 25th.

OCTOBER—The wind veered to the West of North on the 4th, and a fairly fine, seasonable, month was enjoyed, with an abundance of bright sunshine. A slight fall of snow occurred on the 8th and 9th, and light fog on one or two occasions. There was less than an inch of rainfall. The day temperatures were rather high, but not abnormally so, and there was no frost. Mean temperature for the month, two degrees above the average.

NOVEMBER—The warm, fine weather continued until about the 15th, when there was a decided change to almost wintry conditions, with frequent light fogs and frost at night. The exposed thermometer on the grass registered $9\frac{1}{2}$ degrees below freezing point on the 23rd. Although rain and snow fell on 14 days the total fall was less than two inches. Light gales were recorded from the North West on three occasions. Mean temperature for the month, two degrees below the average.

DECEMBER—A rather changeable month, with fitful temperatures and frequent light fog. The exposed thermometer fell to below freezing point on 16 occasions, and the day temperature rose to 55 degrees on the 17th. Rain and snow fell on 20 days, the total

fall being nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The year closed with a cold day, with squalls of snow and hail, and a silver thaw at night. Mean temperature for the month, within half a degree of the average.

The mean temperature for the year was one degree above the average.

The local averages are in all cases taken from MR. S. H. MILLER'S "Reductions of Meteorological Observations made at Lowestoft from 1879 to 1898."

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